粉蛉记(二) 蜡粉蛉属 Conwentzia Enderlein

(脉翅目: 粉蛉科)

杨 集 昆

蜡粉 岭属 Conwentzia 后翅极 退化,仅为前翅长的一半或更小,为粉蛉亚科 Coniopteryginae 中较特化的一类,Enderlein 将此属单独列为蜡粉蛉族 Conwentzini。 我国此属粉蛉以前无记载,本文就北京农业大学收藏的标本记述了中华 蜡粉 蛉 Conwentzia sinica (陕西)、直胫蜡粉蛉 C. orthotibia (甘肃)和中越蜡粉蛉 C. fraternalis (广西)三个新种。第一种表示为我国本属的初次记录,第二种是指足上突出的特征,第三种则因标本采自中越边界的大青山顶,为了纪念中越人民的友谊而命名的。

另外,Collyer 1946—1947 年曾观察 C. pineticola Enderlein 在英国埃塞克斯 (Essex) 果园中主要捕食苹果红蜘蛛 Metatetranychus ulmi (Koch),幼虫和成虫对这种螨的各期均可捕食,但更喜欢吃雌螨,甚至刚孵化的幼虫虽然比雌螨大不了多少,也去捕食雌螨。成虫一小时内可以吃完 30 个雌螨,而大部分时间是用于寻找食物和以前足清洁口器。至于每日食量,幼虫平均为 15—20 个,三龄幼虫为 30—35 个;成虫虽不稳定,但每天约吃30—40 个螨 (Collyer, 1951)。

国内对这类益虫尚缺乏研究,本文也只是我国啮粉蛉属区系的初步记述,其中中华啮

粉蛉(C. sinica)的材料较多,并且得到了幼虫和卵等,为了帮助认识这类昆虫的幼期,所以一并描述在后边。 甘肃的标本是张学敏同志采集并赠送给我们的,周尧同志送给我们许多粉蛉科的标本(内有本属一件),李法圣和金瑞华两同志参加陕西的采集工作,在此一并致以谢意。新种的模式标本均保存在北京农业大学植物保护学系昆虫标本室。

属 记

啮粉蛉属 Conwentzia[∗]

属征 触角长,分 28—43 节。下颚的外颚叶一节,内颚叶长而直。后胸显较中胸为小。前翅发达,端部钝圆;前缘基部有一或二肩横脉(h);径分脉(Rs)和中脉(M)各分叉一次; 肘脉(Cu)在翅基附近分叉;中肘横脉(m-cu)位于M分叉之前。后翅非常退化,等于前翅长度的一半或更短,且很狭;亚前缘脉(Sc)和第一径脉(R₁)靠近翅端多连接; Rs和M均单一; Cu₁和 Cu₂存在; 无臀脉(A)。翅具稀疏的缘毛。体、翅覆白粉。

模式种 Conwentzia pineticola Enderlein, 1905¹⁾。

分布 欧洲(南至西班牙,北至芬兰,分布很广),北美,非洲(埃及²),摩洛哥),亚洲(印度,日本,蒙古,中国)。

- 1(4) 体翅色淡; 中后足胫节中部膨大, 呈纺锤形

新种记述

1. 中华蜥粉蛉 Conwentzia sinica 新种

(图1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13)

体长 2—3 毫米; 前翅长 2.5—3.4 毫米; 后翅长 1—1.6 毫米。体翅覆白粉。头部黄褐色。触角基部两节淡褐色, 柄节粗大, 梗节筒形, 长大于宽; 鞭节褐色, 念珠状; 触角 31—36 节。下颚须和下唇须黄褐色, 背面较深。

前翅(图 1)亚前缘脉至径脉间的横脉 $sc-r^3$,位于径横脉 r 的内侧; r 的位置很不固定,下端连在 Rs 上、 R_{2+3} 上、或正在分叉处,但总在 sc-r 的外边。这两条横脉,sc-r 无色透明,r 则仅下端有一小段呈褐色,大部分也是透明的。径中横脉 r-m 的位置也多变化,其上端连在 R_{4+5} 上、Rs 分叉处或在 Rs 上。肘横脉 cu 在 Cu_1 与 Cu_2 间向外斜伸,肘臀横脉

^{*} Conwentzia 的中文属名是根据这类粉蛉的后翅均极短小,状似啮虫(蛸)而称之为蝤粉蛉属。

¹⁾ Killington (1936) 在英国脉翅目专著中把 C. pineticola 作为 C. psociformis 的一个型,而建议应以后者 作为属的模式种。但根据 Collyer (1951) 和 Zeleny (1961) 等的研究,由成虫与幼虫以及雄性外生殖器构造等均证明这是不同的两个种,所以应该以 C. pineticola 为属的模式种。

²⁾ Hall (1921) 记载在埃及有一种蜡粉蛉 (Conwentzia sp.) 捕食介壳虫 (Phenacoccus hirsutus Green)。

³⁾ Withycombe (1922) 根据蛹翅芽中气管的分布,证明本属脉序的横脉 "sc-r"以及 R₁ 的端部一段为 Sc₂ 而 R₁ 仅达 "sc-r"处。但为了描述方便起见,本文仍按 Comstock 脉序来命名,没有改用 "Sc₂"。

cu-a 则向内斜伸, 两脉相距较远。由 Cu₂ 开始,以下的脉均无色透明而不显著。后翅(图 1)与前翅的比例约为 1:2.1。Sc 粗壮,与下面的 R₁ 平行,近端部有横脉 sc-r 相连。Rs 和M 均单一,其间有横脉 r-m 连接, Cu₁ 和 Cu₂ 间也有横脉。除 Sc 与 R₁ 两脉为淡褐色外,余均无色透明。足淡黄褐色,中足和后足(图 2)胫节的中部显然粗大,两端略带褐色; 跗节褐色,5 节。

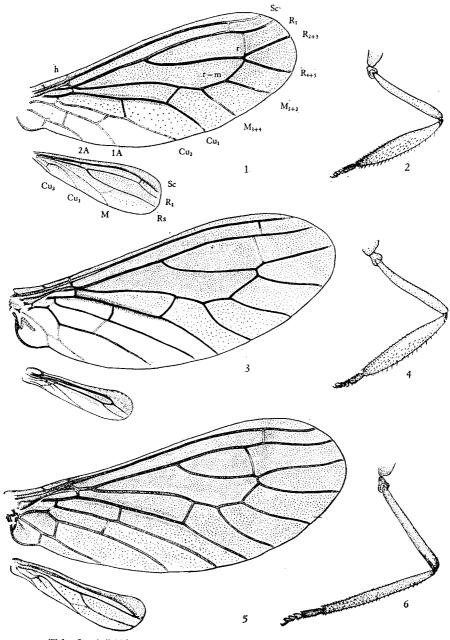


图 1-2 中华蜡粉蛉 Conwentzia sinica sp. nov. ♂ 1. 右翅; 2. 后足

图 3-4 中越蜡粉蛉 C. fraternalis sp. nov. 9 3. 右翅; 4. 后足

图 5-6 直胫**啮**粉蛉 C. orthotibia sp. nov. o 5. 右翅; 6. 后足

雄岭腹端褐色,外生殖器构造如图 9、10 所示。阳基侧突的基部短而末端上弯;阳具细长而直,基部膨大。雌岭腹端(图 13)肛外板褐色,略呈半圆形,其腹缘完整无内凹的缺刻,刚毛稀疏,每侧仅 20 余根。

正模 ♂, 陕西周至楼观台 (1962. VIII. 15), 配模 ♀, 同地同时; 同地副模 28 ♂ ♂, 59 ♀♀ (1962. VIII. 13—18) 以上均为作者采集; 同地同时副模 17 ♂ ♂, 23 ♀♀ (李法圣采集)。 秦岭 3♀♀ (1961. VIII. 7, 作者采集), 1♀ (1961. VIII. 8, 金瑞华采集), 1♀ (1962. VIII. 5, 作者采集), 1♂ (1962. VIII. 7, 李法圣采集)。太白山营头口蒿坪1♀ (1951. VIII. 15, 周尧采集)。 华山1♀ (1956. VI. 18), 1♂ (1962. VIII. 21), 2♂♂、3♀♀ (1962. VIII. 22) 均为作者采集; 2♀♀ (1962. VIII. 22, 李法圣采集)。西安太乙官1♂ (1956. VI. 25, 作者采集)。

此种前后翅脉序和触角的颜色均接近于印度的 *C. inverta* Withycombe, 该种是 1925年根据一个雄岭描述的,后足跗节只有 4 节,这一点虽然 Withycombe 也提到可能是个变异,但比较其雄性外生殖器是有显著区别的。新种与本属其他种类可以由前翅 sc-r 位于r的内侧而易于区分,在 146 个标本中这个特征是相当稳定的。

本种在陕西沿秦岭山脉分布相当广,生活在山地灌木丛中。 在楼观台野生的毛竹上最为常见,成为该地粉岭的优势种。毛竹上主要有一种身被蜡粉的蚜虫为害,此种粉蛉可

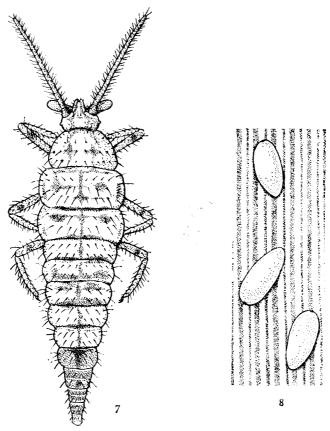


图 7-8 中华蚰粉蛉 Conwentzia sinica sp. nov. 7. 三龄幼虫; 8. 产在竹叶上的卵

能捕食蚜虫的若虫。除采到大量粉蛉外,在竹叶上还采到它的幼虫两头,并由饲养成虫而得到许多粒卵。幼虫和卵也作简要描述于后:

幼虫(图 7) 体狭长,腹部 10 节,各节向末端逐渐狭小。体白色,具淡褐色斑点,自 第六腹节以后为淡黄褐色;触角、下唇须和足均呈土黄色,各足腿节上有一淡褐色斑。末 龄幼虫体长 2.8 毫米左右;触角长约 1 毫米。

卵(图 8) 单粒粘附在叶片上,长卵形;一端粗、一端细,腹面平,青白色,卵上薄覆白粉。长约 0.6 毫米,宽 0.25 毫米。

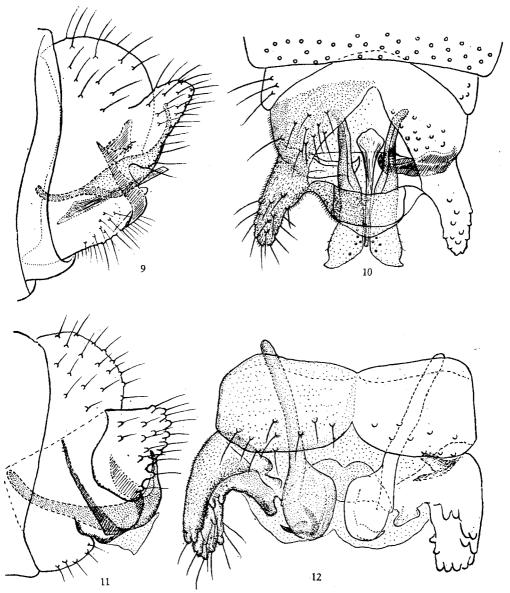


图 9—10 中华蜡粉蛉 Conwentzia sinica sp. nov. ♂ 9. 腹端侧视; 10. 背视图 11—12 直胫蜡粉蛉 C. orthotibia sp. nov. ♂ 11. 腹端侧视; 12. 背视

2. 直胫蜥粉蛉 Conwentzia orthotibia 新种

(图5, 6, 11, 12, 15)

体长 2.5—2.8 毫米; 前翅长 3.1—3.5 毫米; 后翅长 1.3—1.4 毫米。体翅覆白粉。头部 褐色。触角全部为褐色,雄 36—37 节,雌 32—34 节。下颚须和下唇须褐色。

前翅(图 5)大部呈烟褐色,翅脉除横脉 sc-r 和 r 外,其余各脉均为褐色而极明显。 sc-r 位于 r 的外侧,无色透明; r 则大部透明,上端约 1/3 为褐色,其位置不固定,多在 R_{2+3} 上,有的在 R_{5} 上或位于分叉处; r-m 则均在 R_{5} 上。后翅(图 5)小,与前翅比例为 1:2.4。 Sc 粗壮,与 R_{1} 平行,但靠近翅端合成一条; 两脉间的横脉或有或无; R_{5} 和 M 均单一,有横脉连接; R_{5} Cu 则很短小。足全部呈褐色,中足和后足(图 6)的胫节中部不显著 粗大,大致呈直筒形,与腿节的粗细相似。

雄岭腹端深褐色,外生殖器构造如图 11、12 所示,阳基侧突的基部细长而略上弯。雌岭腹端(图 15) 肛外板深褐色,腹缘近中部凹缺,所以腹缘基部具宽大的"尾巴",每侧有刚毛 40 余根。

正模 \checkmark ,甘肃武都 (1958. VI. 25),配模 ♀,副模 $1 \checkmark$ 、1 ♀,采集日期和地点均同 正模。标本为张学敏同志在武都山区村边柏树上采得的。

此种体翅颜色较深,前翅 sc~r 位于 r 的外边,与前种极易区别。和本属其他种类可以由中后足胫节细长而较直,中部不膨大来区分。

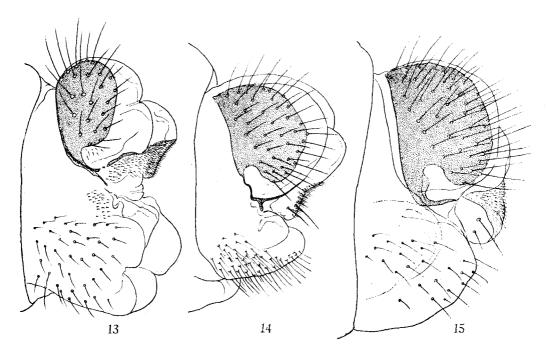


图 13 中华蜡粉蛉 C. sinica sp. nov. ♀ 腹端侧视

图 14 中越蜡粉蛉 C. fraternalis sp. nov. 9 腹端侧视

3. 中越蜥粉蛉 Conwentzia fraternalis 新种

(图3,4,14)

体长 3.2 毫米; 前翅长 2.9 毫米, 后翅长 1 毫米。体翅覆白粉。头部黄褐色。触角全部为褐色, 36 节。下颚须和下唇须淡黄褐色。

前翅(图 3) 前半部(中脉以上)呈烟色,脉大部黄褐色。sc-r 位于 r 的外侧,上半段黄褐色,下半段无色透明; r 也无色透明,连接在 R₂₊s 上; r-m 与 R₄₊s 相连; cu 与 cu-a 邻近,后者无色透明,2 A 也无色而不明显。后翅(图 3) 极小,与前翅比例仅为 1:2.9。前半部烟色, Sc 粗壮, R₁ 在下面平行而逐渐宽阔,近端部合并为一条; Rs 的位置很靠外,近于翅端,所以很短; M 单一,没有 r-m; Cu 短小,但存在。足黄褐色,中足和后足(图 4) 腿节基半部和胫节的大部分为淡黄褐色,后者中部很粗大。

雌蛉腹端(图 14) 肛外板黄褐色,腹缘在基部具宽大凹缺,所以"尾巴"很细; 肛外板上的刚毛有 30 余根。

正模 ♀, 广西龙津大青山(1963. V. 15), 为作者在山顶(1,700 米)林场种植的肉桂 (Cinnamomum cassia Bl.) 树上采得,同时还有别种粉蛉多头,但此种仅得一雌。

本种体翅颜色及中后足胫节等均类似中华蜡粉蛉 C. sinica 新种,但前翅脉序和触角基部颜色很不同;这两点虽与直胫蜡粉蛉 C. orthotibia 新种类似,而体翅颜色不同,且中后足胫节极粗大而短易于区别。尤其是本种后翅的脉序很特殊,Rs 很短而靠外,并缺 r-m脉,可以区分于本属的其他种类。

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NOTES ON CONIOPTERYGIDAE (NEUROPTERA) II. GENUS CONWENTZIA ENDERLEIN

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The genus Conwentzia is a very peculiar group of the family Coniopterygidae owing to its much reduced hind wings. It has a wide distribution in Europe, North America, North Africa (Egypt, Morocco) and also occurs in India, Japan and Mongolia, but no representative has been recorded from China. In the present paper more than 150 specimens from Shensi, Kansu and Kwangsi provinces have been studied. Three species are new to science. The new species are described and the early stages of one species are also given. The type specimens are kept in the Insect Collection of the Peking Agricultural University.

1. Conwentzia sinica sp. nov (Figs. 1, 2, 7-10, 13)

Length of body 2-3 mm; length of forewing 2.5-3.4 mm, length of hindwing 1-1.6 mm.

Forewing with the crossvein sc-r (designated as Sc₂ by Withycombe) pale and situated before r; r also pale, but brown at the lower end; position of r very variable, joining Rs or R_{2+3} and usually at the fork-point, but all at the outside of sc-r. crossvein r-m also variable in position, joining the branch R_{4+5} or at the forkpoint and sometimes to the stem Rs. The two crossveins cu and cu-a separated. The longitudinal veins brownish, but beginning with Cu₂ veins pale and indistinct. The comparative size of the hindwing is about 1:2.1 to the forewing, Sc strong and parallel with R1, with a crossvein near the end, Rs and M simple, and jointed by crossvein r-m, Cu with two branches and with a crossvein between them, anal vein absent. Legs pale yellowish brown; mid- and hind tibia distinctly swollen at the middle, and tinged with brown on both ends; tarsus 5-segmented. Male genitalia as shown in figures 9 and 10. The basal part of parameres short and curved at the end. The penis slender and straight, and swollen at the basal part. Female: apex of abdomen as shown in figure 13, ectoproet brown, somewhat semicircular in shape, with 20 or more setae on each side.

Holotype \Im , allotype \Im , Shensi: Zhou zhi, Lo-guan-tai (1962. VIII. 15, collected by the author), and many paratypes (50 \Im , 94 \Im) all collected from Shensi Province.

This new species is allied to the Indian species *C. inverta* Withycombe, but differs by the genitalia and the tarsus of the hind legs. The crossvein ser of forewing is always before r, this character is quite stable in the 146 specimens, so it can be used to separate from other species of this genus.

2. Conwentzia orthotibia sp. nov. (Figs. 5, 6, 11, 12, 15)

Length of body 2.5-2.8 mm; length of forewing 3.1-3.5 mm, hindwing 1.3-1.4

mm.

Forewing: most part of the membrane yellowish brown, veins brown and very distinct, except the crossvein sc-r and r, sc-r pale and situated behind r, r pale but tinged with brown at the upper 1/3. The position of r variable, usually on the branch R_{2+3} , sometimes on Rs or at the fork-point. The crossvein r-m always on the branch R_{4+5} .

Hindwing: small, the comparative size to the forewing about 1: 2.36, Sc strong and parallel with R₁, and coalesced near the margin, with or without a crossvein between them. Rs and M simple and jointed by a crossvein, Cu very short. Legs brown, the mid- and hind-tibia not swollen at the middle part, almost tube-like and as broad as the femur. Male genitalia dark brown, parameres with the basal part slender and curved. Female: the apex of abdomen as shown in figure 15, ectoproct dark brown, the ventral margin excavated at the middle part, forming a broad "tail" at the basal part. More than 40 setae on each side of ectoproct.

Holotype \mathcal{O} , allotype \mathcal{O} and paratypes 1 \mathcal{O} , 1 \mathcal{O} , collected from Wudu, Kansu, on June 25, 1958 by Chang Hsueh-min.

This species can be separated from the former species by the dark brown color, and the crossvein sc-r at the outside of r. It differs from all the other species described in the genus by the slender tibiae of mid-and hind legs.

3. Conwentzia fraternalis sp. nov. (Figs. 3, 4, 14)

Length of body $3.2 \,\mathrm{mm}$; length of forewing $2.9 \,\mathrm{mm}$, hindwing $1 \,\mathrm{mm}$. Forewing pale, smoky in the upper portion before the vein M, most of the veins yellowish brown. The crossvein sc-r located at the outside of r, the upper half yellowish brown and the lower half pale; r connecting R_{2+3} , also pale; crossvein r-m connecting with R_{4+5} ; cu near cu-a and the latter pale. 2A also pale and indistinct. Hindwing very small, the comparative size to the forewing about 1:2.9, with smoky color on the upper portion, Sc strong, parallel with R_1 and coalesced at the apex; Rs very short, M simple, r-m absent, Cu present but short. Legs yellowish brown, the mid- and hind legs with the basal half of femurs aand the most part of tibiae pale yellowish brown. The middle portion of tibia very stout. Apex of the female abdomen shown in figure 14, ectoproct yellowish brown, broadly excavated at the basal part, the "tail" very slender; more than 30 setae on each side of the ectoproct.

Holotype \mathcal{P} , Kwangsi: Longjin, Da-qing-shan (1963. V. 15), collected from Cinnamon tree (*Cinnamomum cassia* Bl.) by the author.

This species is allied to the new species *C. sinica* Yang, but differs by the venation and the color of the basal segments of the antennae. The venation of the hindwing is very peculiar, especially the position of Rs, and the absence of r-m, which may be used to separate it from other species belonging to this genus.